

Cultural Resources

Example Graphics

Archaeology Examples

- Transect Placement
- Site Delineation and Boundaries
- Miscellaneous Maps

Scope of Analysis Example

Assessment of Effects Examples

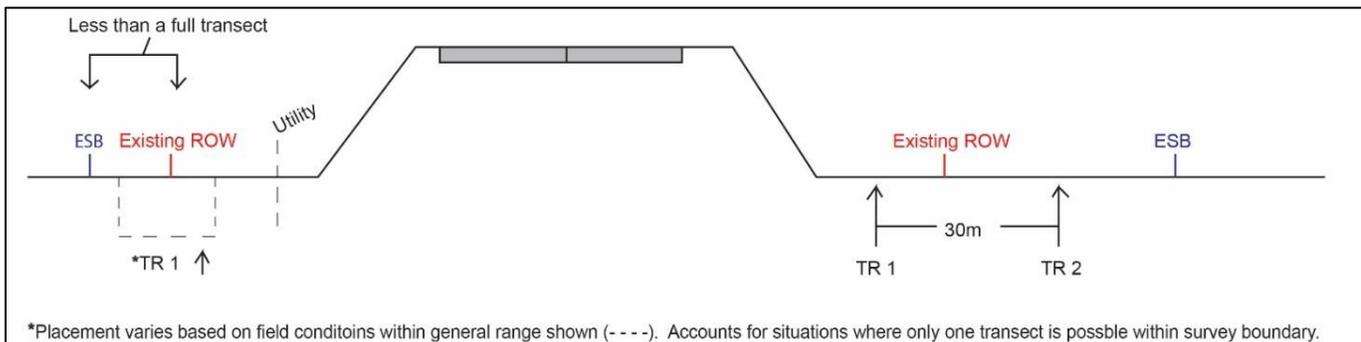
The enclosed example graphics are intended to help illustrate the application of guidance outlined in the GDOT Cultural Resources Guidebooks. The enclosed graphics do not represent a style guide for use on all projects, nor do they encompass all possible project or site-specific scenarios. Questions regarding figures and/or documentation should be directed to the GDOT Archaeologist, GDOT Historian, or Team Leaders, as appropriate.

ARCHAEOLOGY EXAMPLES

Transect Placement

The following graphic examples are intended to show preferred transect placement for different project and survey scenarios, however appropriate transection placement should take into consideration the project specific factors of the survey area, per guidance in the Archaeological Survey Guidebook.

Transect Placement In Relation to the Existing ROW, Profile View





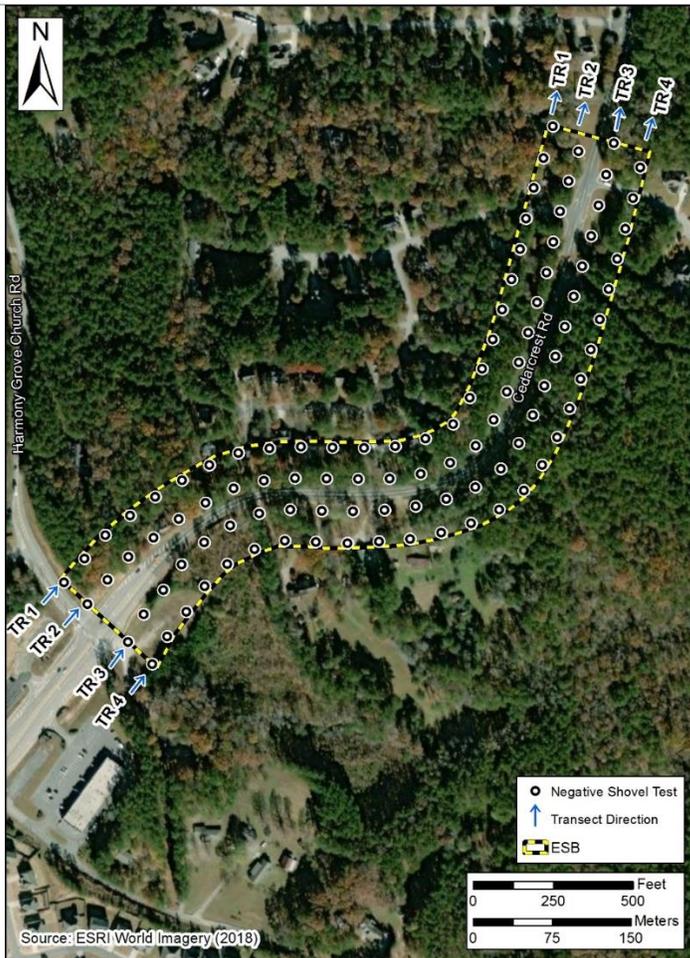
Transection Placement for a New Location Corridor - Greater than or equal to 60 meters in width

Transects should be placed to maximize coverage of the survey area.



Transection Placement for a New Location Corridor - Less than 60 meters in width

Transects should be placed to maximize coverage of the survey area.



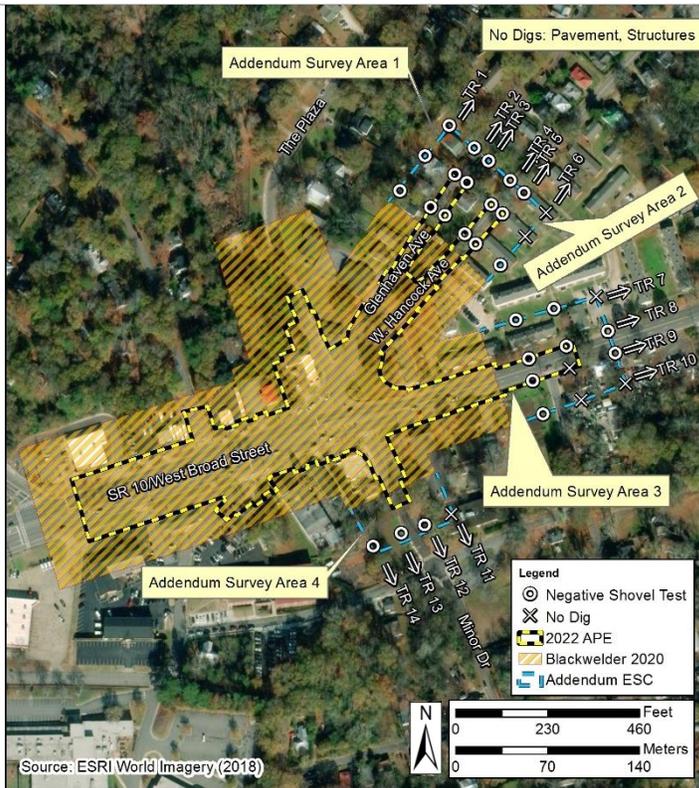
Transect Placement on a Curve

Transects should be placed offset from the roadway to cover existing and required right-of-way/extent of the Environmental Survey Boundary.



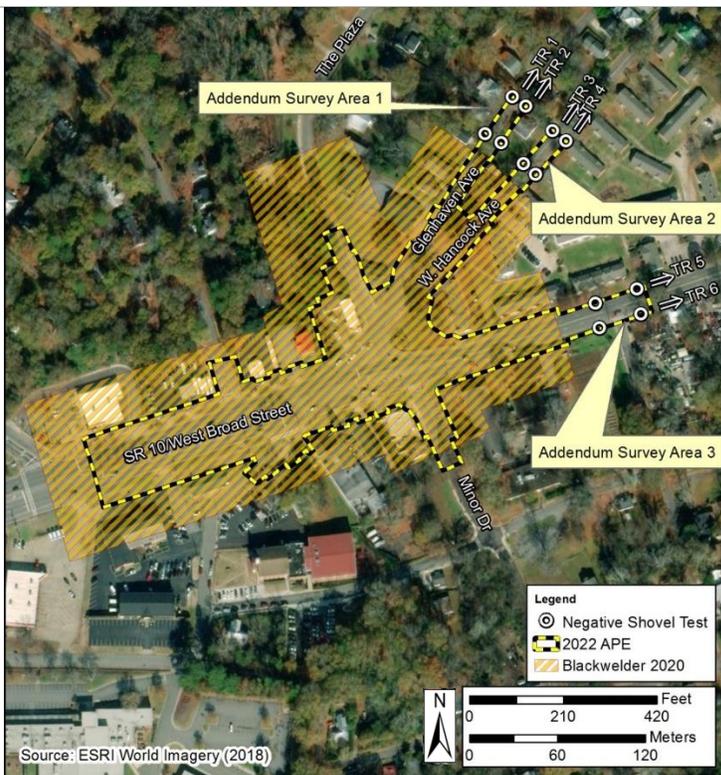
Transection Placement for a Roundabout Project

Transects should be placed to maximize coverage of the survey area, including existing right-of-way.



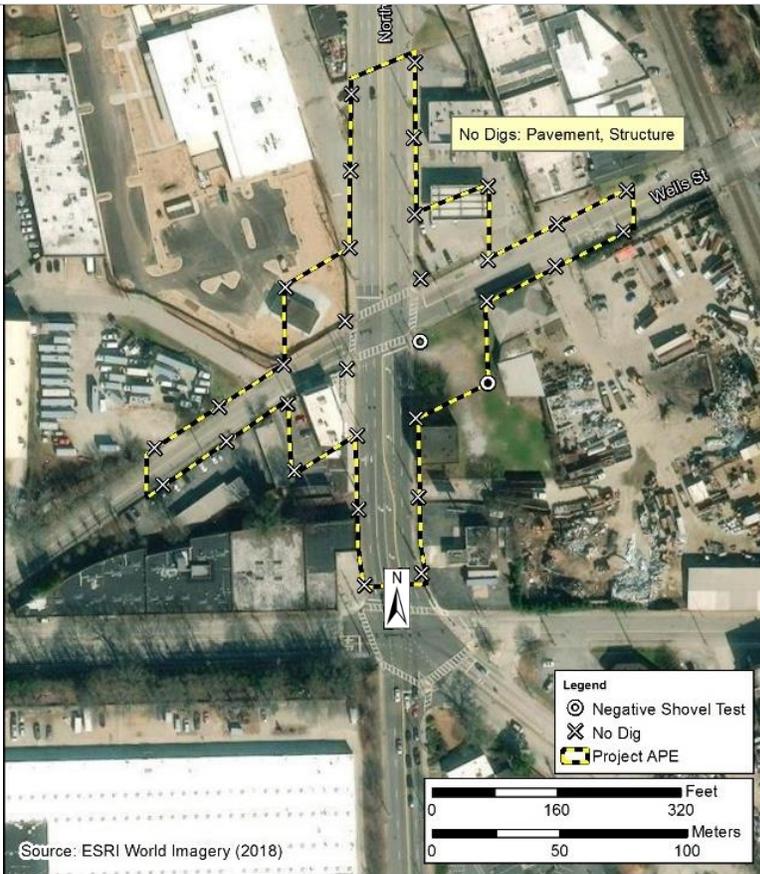
Addendum Survey Area including 100-ft Expanded Survey Corridor (ESC)

Transects should be placed to cover existing and required right-of-way, as well as a 100-ft Expanded Survey Corridor.



Addendum Survey Area *without* 100-ft Expanded Survey Corridor (No ESC)

Transects should be placed to cover existing and required right-of-way for any areas beyond the previous project survey coverage.



Transect Placement on a Signal Upgrade Project

Transects should be placed offset from the roadway to cover existing and required right-of-way/extent of the Environmental Survey Boundary.



Underwater Survey Area

Underwater Surveys typically extend 500ft from the bridge in each direction.

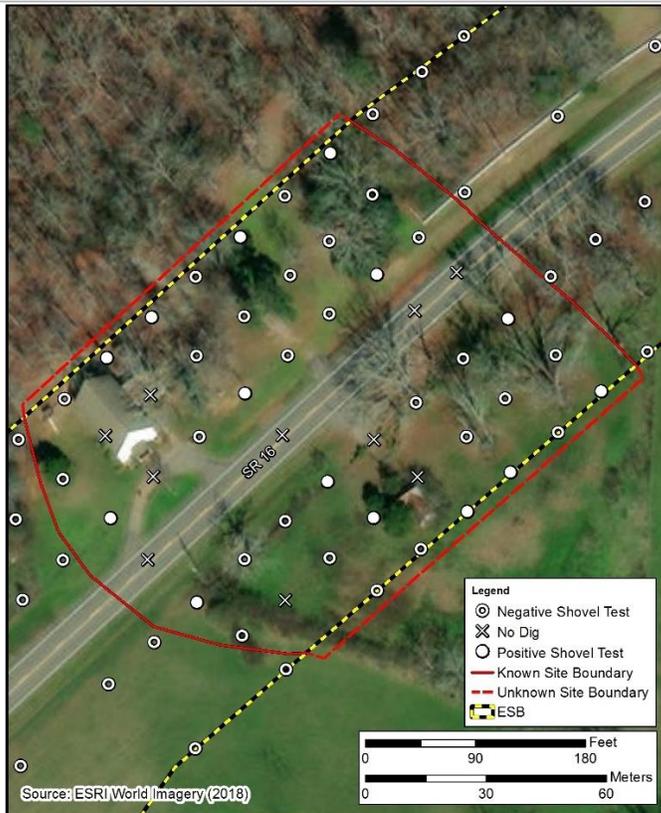
SITE DELINEATIONS AND BOUNDARIES

The following graphic examples are intended to show different site delineation scenarios, however appropriate site delineation should take into consideration the project specific factors of the survey area and site-specific conditions, per guidance in the Archaeological Survey Guidebook.



Newly Identified Archaeological Site

Delineation of a new archaeological resource using 15-m interval transects. The site cannot be delineated beyond the survey area therefore, the southern and western boundaries remain unknown.



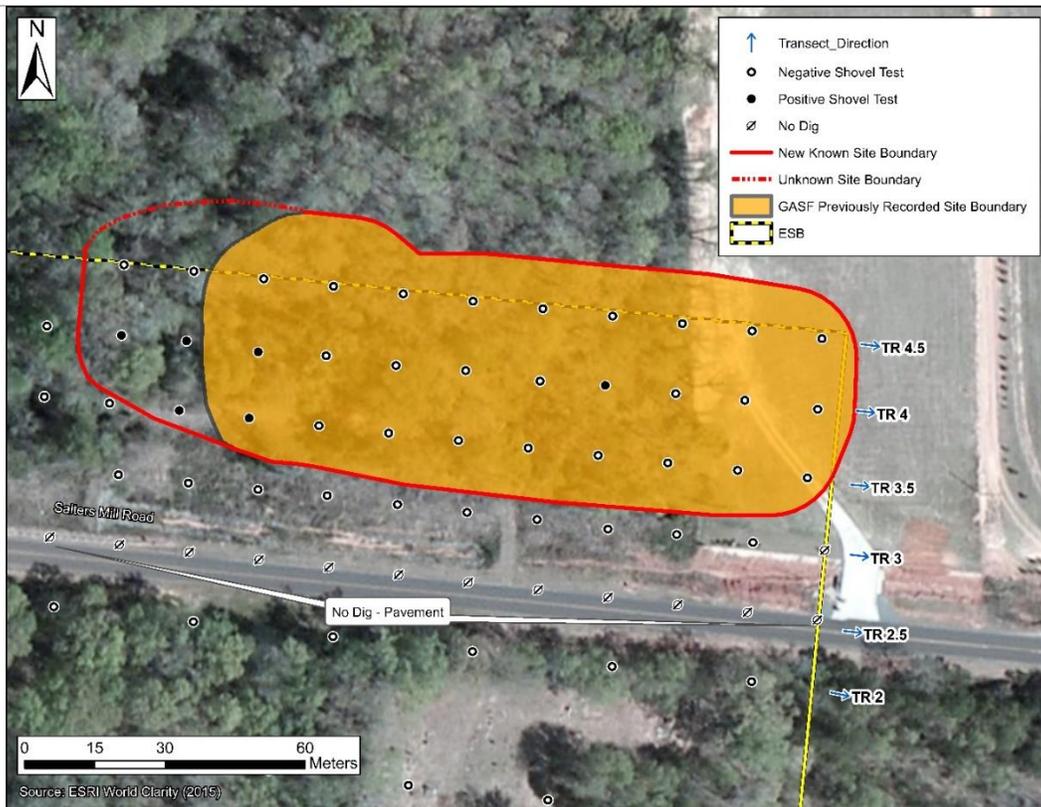
Site Extending Across a Roadway

Site delineation should extend across existing roadways, when necessary. Site boundaries should not be restricted to one side of the road if deposits are found to continue across the roadway. This may result in a multicomponent site if the nature of deposits differ across the roadway. Exceptions may be made if the context and nature of the deposits indicate that a site can be restricted to one side of the roadway.



Revisit to Previously Identified Archaeological Site

Example revisit of a previously recorded archaeological resource using 15-meter interval transects to further delineate the previously recorded site boundary. This example also shows an instance where the GNAHRGIS boundary and Site Form or Report boundary differ and how that should be handled in terms of survey.



Expansion of Previously Identified Archaeological Site

Delineation of a previously recorded archaeological resource using 15-m interval transects. The original site boundary is expanded to incorporate additional positive shovel tests as a result of the site revisit survey. The positive shovel test within the previously recorded site boundary provides information regarding the data potential of that area, however it will not change the northern boundary extending beyond the survey area to unknown.



Delineation of Surface Feature

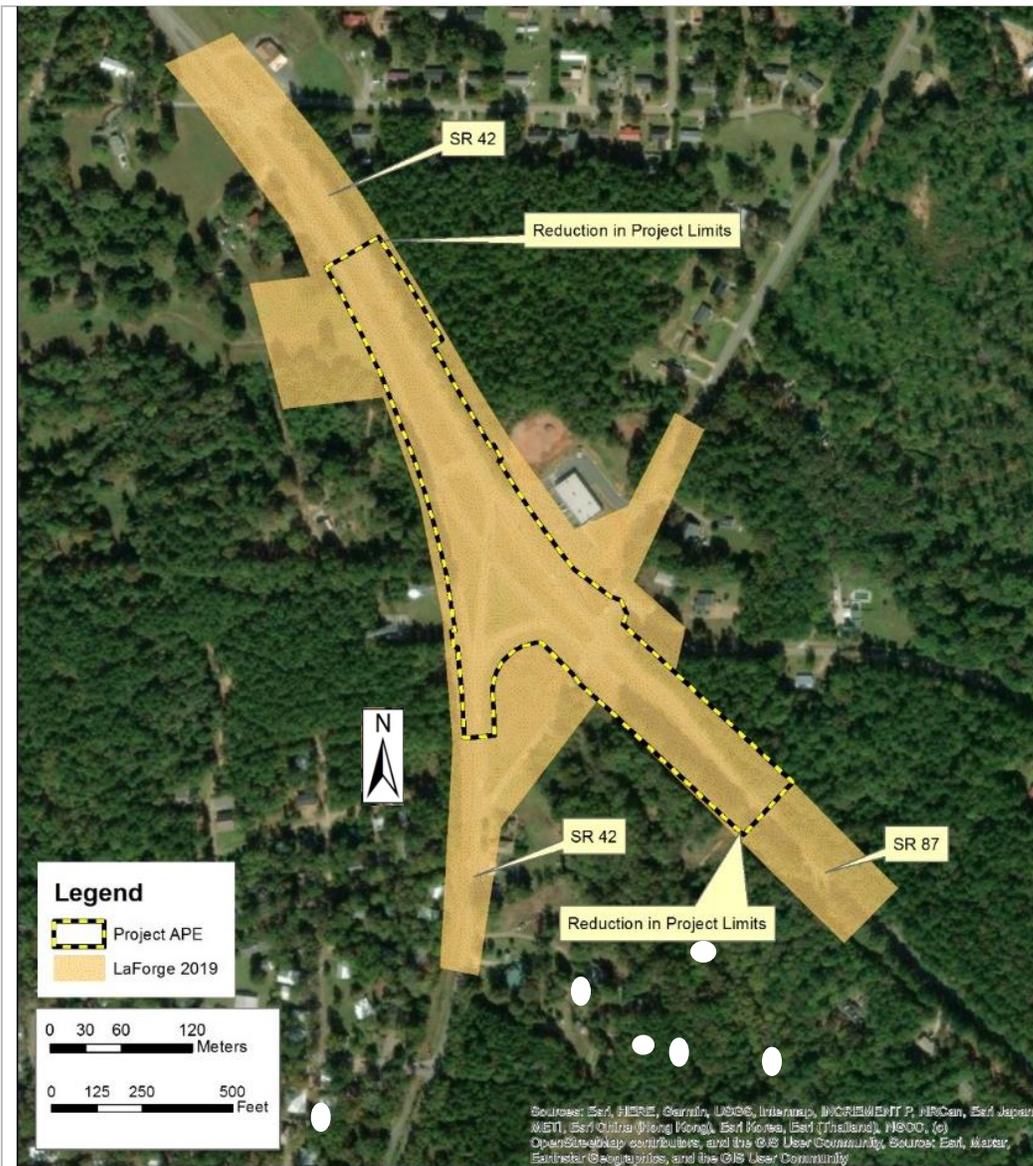
Delineation of a surface feature using 15-m interval shovel tests. The surface feature is considered a positive result, with delineation at 15-m intervals in orthogonal directions. Depending on the nature of the feature, for example a chimney indicating a structure, a judgmental shovel test may be placed in the vicinity of the feature to determine identify potential associated artifact deposits.



Delineation of Surface Feature

Delineation of a surface scatter using 15-m interval shovel test. The surface scatter is considered a positive result, with delineation at 15-m intervals in cardinal/orthogonal directions. If the surface scatter is dense and cannot be penetrated by a shovel test, a representative artifact sample should be collected, and delineation shovel tests excavated extending outward from the edge of the scatter.

MISCELLANEOUS MAPS

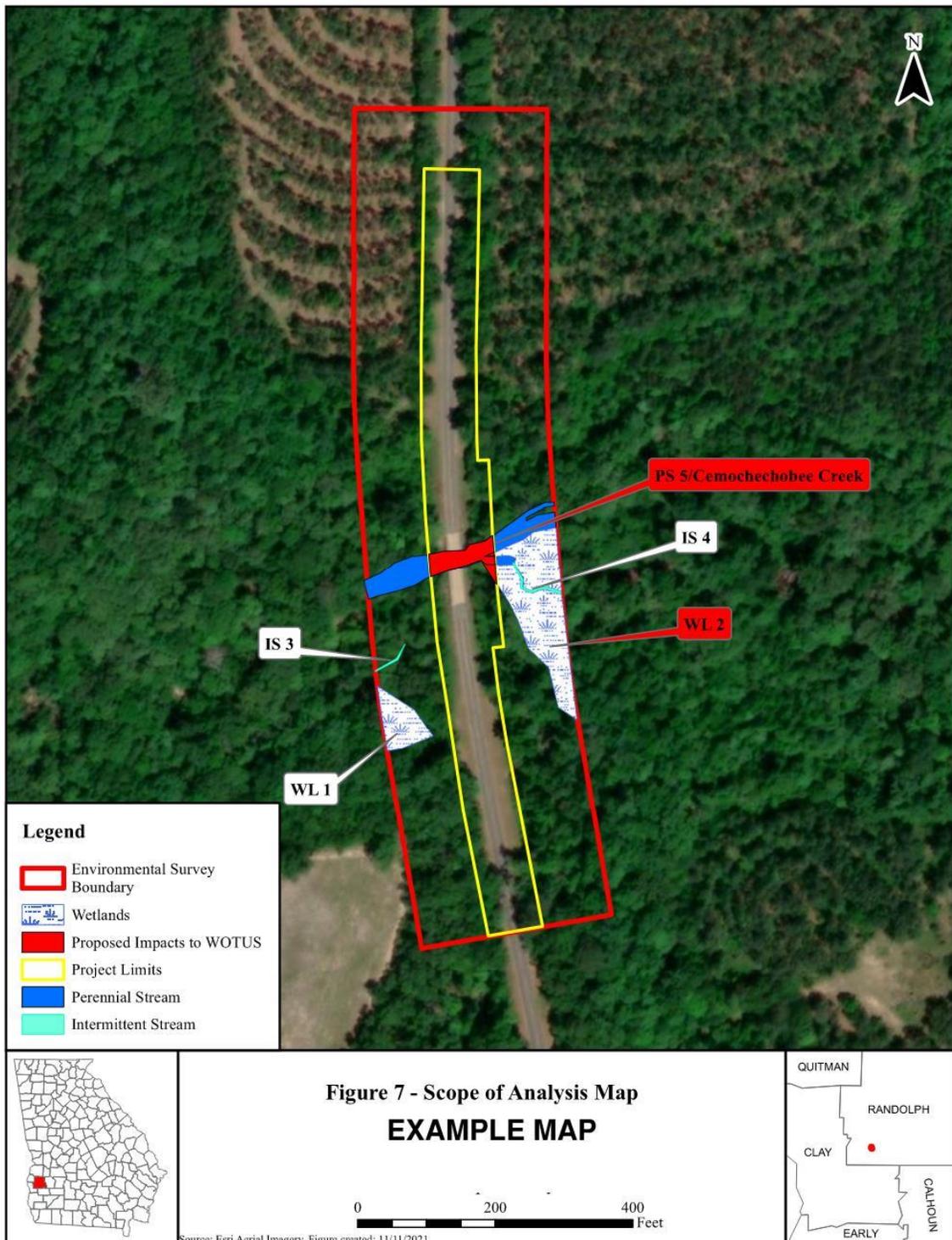


Reevaluation Memo Figure

Supporting graphics for reevaluation memos should document the previous project survey area and current project APE based on project plans.

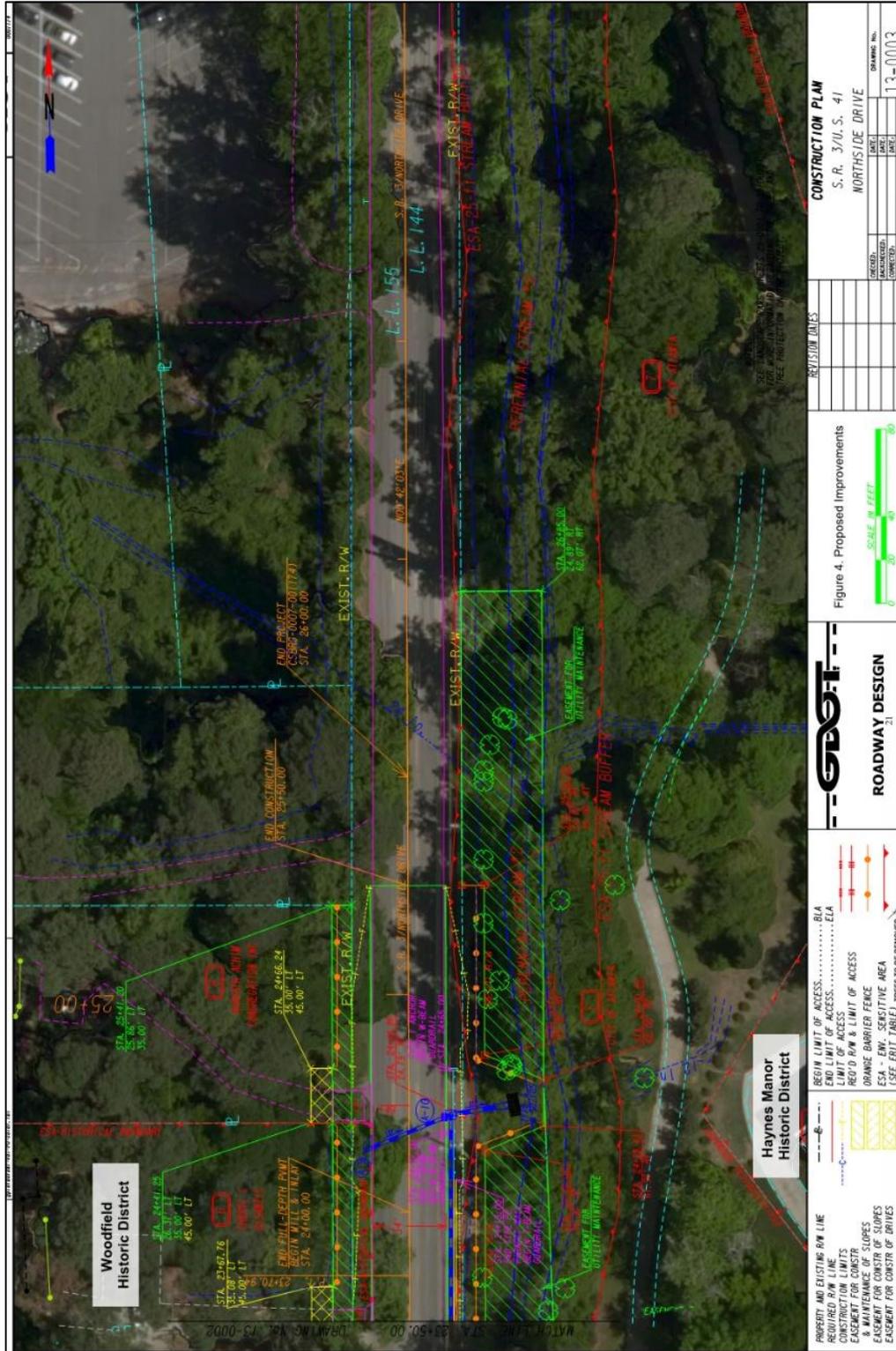
SCOPE OF ANALYSIS EXAMPLE

Example Scope of Analysis (SOA) Graphic – SOA requests to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District (Corps) will include the project survey area, design footprint, Waters of the US (WOTUS) delineations, and areas of impacted WOTUS. The Corps’ SOA response will dictate their jurisdiction for Section 106 as it relates to their permit area.



ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS EXAMPLES

Example AOE Graphic – Current project plans overlay on aerial image and annotated with resource information.



Representative examples only

Guidebook Revision History

| Revision Description | Relevant Sections | Revision Date |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Initial Publication | All | 11/1/2022 |